

INTIMATIONS

NOW READY

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c., 1896.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY. This is the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE, and will be found, as usual, to show an advance on preceding years both in fulness and accuracy of information. The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to Vladivostok, in which Europeans reside.

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We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine, when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 9th February, 1896.

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Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P. O. No. 12. Telephone No. 12.

On the 12th March, at Canton, the wife of J. A. SUMMERS, Tung Wen Kwan, of a son. [718]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14th, 1896.

THE Government is to be congratulated on the steps taken in reference to Colonel Chan's officious intrusion in the affairs of this colony on the occasion of the opening of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The matter was represented through the Consul at Canton to the Viceroy, with the result that the Kowloon Colony has been officially censured and cautioned and an opportunity has been afforded to the Government of publicly emphasizing, for the benefit of the native community, the fact of British sovereignty over this island. Perhaps Colonel Chan himself was not conscious of any great wrongdoing in the part he played, but he ought to have been, and if he is in ignorance he must bear the consequences. The moral responsibility of the offence, however, must be attributed more particularly to Mr. Ho AMEI, who was the moving spirit in the whole affair and must have been animated with a definite purpose in the course he pursued. Colonel Chan was possibly a mere tool of Mr. Ho AMEI, or on the other hand, he may have entered heartily into the scheme of administering an insult to the British administration; but in Mr. Ho AMEI's own case there is no possibility of doubt. That gentleman has spent the greater part of his life in the colony, he was for some time in the Government service, and he knows very well what he is about. We notice in a recent issue of the Peking and Tientsin Times a weak attempt to justify or palliate the proceedings on the occasion in question. Our contemporary considers it curious that "two eminent Chinese gentlemen, Dr. Ho KAI and Mr. Wei YU, sent in disclaimers of "discourtesy and responsibility for the ceremony in question." We fail to see the curiosity ourselves and think the gentleman named only did what was right and proper, having regard to the positions they occupy. And Mr. Ho AMEI was able to form quite a correct judgment as Dr. Ho KAI or Mr. Wei YU, but, knowing what was right, he preferred to do what was wrong. The Tientsin paper says: "We are not surprised that the Cantonese 'illustrate the fact that, after all, blood and ingrained custom are more than a match for the gratitude which ought to follow 'good government.' We will have a weak side

"to ancestral customs, belief, and folk-lore," even when we are intellectually convinced "of their folly," added to this John Chinaman positively loves garish display and "indeed none; a semi-barbaric pageant with the blare and bray of the trumpet and the thump of the noisy tom-tom are dearer to his heart than soldier-lined streets and military bands. The Jubilee celebration of the colony gave him a real chance of "showing his loyalty in a manner after his own heart, and he certainly then rose to the occasion. We think our contemporaries over solicitous about the recent ceremony: deep down the Hongkong Chinaman has a shrewd appreciation of the advantages of British rule. Every town and village throughout the length and breadth of India illustrates the same folktale "which our contemporaries deplore, and "that too after a century and more (in many places) of British rule." This is all very pretty, but it does not touch the point at all. Indian villages are not in the habit of importing foreign officials to play the leading part in their ceremonies and the studiously ignoring, with marked insult, the rulers of the country. As to the semi-barbaric pageant with the blare and bray of the trumpet and the thump of the noisy tom-tom dearer to the Chinaman's heart than soldier-lined streets and military bands, it was nothing so childish that dictated the course adopted at the opening of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The company that assembled on that occasion was small and very select. The order went forth that official robes were to be worn and the members of the Chamber who were not entitled to wear a mandarin's button of some sort, being too proud to appear without one, stayed away. Some of the Hongkong Chinese held official rank by purchase and are therefore entitled to wear mandarin's buttons. The occasion of the opening of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was seized upon to afford these gentry an opportunity of airing their affected superiority not only over the *hac* but also over the rank and file of their fellow countrymen. The more the matter is examined the more objectionable do the proceedings appear and it is much to be regretted that all who had anything to do with the ceremony cannot be made to share in the punishment meted out to Colonel Chan.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday Dr. CLARK, the Medical Officer of Health, in the course of a statement as to the work being done in connection with the plague, stated that in the cleansing of houses the furniture was not thrown out of the window as a rule. Whereat the Sanitary Board laughed. The allusion was apparently to some remarks which appeared in this column with reference to the danger of allowing the Sanitary Board to become an entirely official body. The throwing of furniture out of the windows of houses subjected to official visits was an incident that occurred during the epidemic of 1894, and having occurred once it may occur again, but to avoid any misapprehension we hasten to state that we had no intention of suggesting that it was actually being repeated at the present time in connection with the cleansing operations now in progress. The point we wished to make was that the administration of the sanitary laws of the colony might be conducted in such a way as to inflict great hardship on the population and that it was desirable the Board should be composed of unofficials as a protection. In a great emergency the infliction of hardship may be inevitable and in that case must not be clinched from, but where such large powers are conferred as in the case of the Sanitary Board the control of their administration should be vested in representatives of the public. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that our remarks have had the happy effect of enabling Dr. CLARK to beguile the Sanitary Board into the unwelcome indulgence of a laugh.

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The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, which has been chartered to carry the mail from Hongkong to Canton, will leave for Canton on the 15th inst., and may be expected to return on or about the 20th inst.

Mr. Van Buren, Agent of the P. M. Co., informs us that he is in receipt of a cable from San Francisco advising that the steamer *San Francisco*, which left San Francisco on February 15th, arrived in Hongkong on the 12th inst., and that she sailed again on the 13th inst. for Canton.

Proclamations have been issued at Canton with reference to the manufacture and export of fraudulent English and Dutch coins. We believe this has become quite an important industry, the low price of silver in the market and the rate of exchange of the metal coins giving the counterfeiters a good profit without their having to resort to the use of base metals.

There was another armed robbery late on Thursday night. Six men, four of whom were armed with revolvers, entered a mat shop at Quarry Bay Point, ordered the proprietor to open a safe, and then proceeded to search the premises. The proprietor, who was alone, fled to the police station and reported the robbery. The police are now searching for the robbers.

Two curious cases are reported from Singapore. A Chinaman named Ang Qu went into a shop in Geylang, whilst standing there to do his business. Malay came up from behind, struck him a light blow on the shoulder, and then ran away. Two Malays saw the man running away, and they followed him. They found him in a field, and they took him to the police station. The man was found to be a Chinaman, and he was released.

Measure Wm. G. Hale & Co., in their circular has no change this season as against that of 1895, where the crop is even above their average, whereas in this colony the shortage of rice is considerable. High prices rule, this, as regards business. For China, however, shipments continue to go forward, and as long as Chinese can pay ruling figures it is useless to hope for a better state of affairs. It will be later in the year, for the present, planters are able to hold on, and will do so until the harvest. Arrivals of paddy from the interior are some 25,000,000 cwt. as against 24,000,000 cwt. in 1895. There is no demand, or enquiry, except for Hongkong, and even that business is of doubtful profit. No. 1 white milled \$3.35, No. 2 white milled \$2.75, 100 per cent. cargo \$2.45, 100 per cent. cargo \$2.25, 100 per cent. cargo \$2.05, 100 per cent. cargo \$1.85, 100 per cent. cargo \$1.65, 100 per cent. cargo \$1.45, 100 per cent. cargo \$1.25, 100 per cent. cargo \$1.05, 100 per cent. cargo \$0.85, 100 per cent. cargo \$0.65, 100 per cent. cargo \$0.45, 100 per cent. cargo \$0.25, 100 per cent. cargo \$0.05.

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As an illustration of the Viceroy has recently sent a telegram to the Governor of Shanghai, and as a result, the Viceroy has been ordered to be commended on the 15th inst.

Dr. KENNIE ON THE PLAGUE AT CANTON. Dr. Alexander Kenne, who was the Customs Medical Officer at Canton, in the time of the plague, has written an interesting report upon the epidemic, which is published in the *Chinese Medical Reports*, from which we make the following extracts:—

In China little or nothing had been heard of the plague since its prevalence at Peking in 1882, so that its appearance at Canton in March, 1894, was somewhat unexpected. Europeans, by the way, had been in Canton since the time of the plague, and the disease had been known to them all the time. It was first introduced into Canton from Europe in 1841, and in 1844 from Egypt to India, and in 1844 from India to China. It was first introduced into Canton from Europe in 1841, and in 1844 from Egypt to India, and in 1844 from India to China.

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History shows that previous epidemics have been preceded or attended by certain conditions and circumstances pointing to a causal connection. The epidemic of 1894-5 was no exception. It was preceded by a series of small epidemics, and it was attended by a series of small epidemics.

The sanitary arrangements of Canton are similar to those existing in other large cities of China. Public water supply is established all over the city, from which both *hac* and *hac* are daily removed and utilized as manure for the surrounding country. A drainage system can scarcely be said to exist, unless we regard the drains of the streets, and receive rain water and refuse matter washed into them from the houses and shops. The city being flat, there is no fall to empty these drains, and as no municipal council is established, the drains are not cleaned, and the filth accumulates in them. The drains are not cleaned, and the filth accumulates in them.

The water supply is equally defective. The people living near the river are the worst off, as they are obliged to use the water of the river. The water is not only dirty, but it is also full of filth. The people living near the river are the worst off, as they are obliged to use the water of the river. The water is not only dirty, but it is also full of filth

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SALES FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)
... | Tuesday ... | 17th March.
PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
| CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

SHIP
"CHITTAGONG"
steamed hence for HONOLULU,
B.C. and PORTLAND,
and KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on
the 1st.
Passenger and Freight
voices of Goods for United States
to be in QUADRUPLICATE
to be sent forward by the Steamer
to the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
Steamship and Navigation Co., Portland,
Maine.
For information as to Passage and
Fares apply to
SHEEWAN & CO.,

13th March, 1896. Agents. [561]
SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

13th March, 1896. [561.]
SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
Steamship
"LIGHTNING."
J. Spence, will be despatched for
Singapore on TUESDAY, the 17th inst.,
and for Passage, apply to

WID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Agents,
11th March, 1896. [354]

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
INDOON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Company's Steamship
"TANTALUS,"
which, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 18th inst.
for Port of Call, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
9th March, 1896. [354]

NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
SHEKOO, TIENSTIN, AND

NEWCHWANG.
Steamship
"KANSU,"
Immerville, will be despatched on
the 20th instant.
Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
g. 13th March, 1896. [719]

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

PARIS, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG.
Company's Steamship

"BROTHERA RICKMERS."
The ship will be despatched as above on
DAY, the 25th inst.
For freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.
g. 6th March, 1896. [644]

N STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Company's Steamship
"NESTOR."
which will be despatched as above

FRIDAY, the 25th inst.
 Light or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 9th March, 1896. [452

STEAM FOR
INDIA, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.
 BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
 AND AMERICAN PORTS.
 Partnership

"ROSETTA,"
K. Wright, R.N.R., carrying Her
Mails, will be despatched from this
r. & c., on THURSDAY, the 26th
at Noon, taking Passengers and
the above Ports. This steamer

leaving that port on the 18th APRIL
N direct.
Valuables, all Cargo for Franco, and
London (under arrangement) will be
put at Colombo into a steamer pro-
ject to Marseilles and London; other

London, &c. will be conveyed via
will be received at this Office until
day before sailing. The Contents and
all Packages are required.
are particularly requested to note
and conditions of the Company's Bills

For Particulars, apply to
W. F. WOOLLEY,
 Acting Superintendent.
 14th March 1898. [1]

TO NATAL AND CAPE PORTS

THE NATAL DIRECT LINE
FROM CAUTTA
(BULLARD KIG & Co.'s LINE.)

Undersigned have been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and

THE BILLS OF LADING prepared to issue
FROM PORT ELIZABETH, FOR NATAL,
TOWN, DELAGOA BAY, and BEIRA.
Shipment will be made at ALICUTTA.
Sailing from CAIRO, S.S.
"ELLA" on the 28th January, to
SUEZ, PORT SAID, and ALEXANDRIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NG-OLA " will load middle July
NG-ELLA " will load end August
and further Particulars,
only "r
DO DWELL, CARROLL & CO
General Agents for China and Japan

JUST PUBLISHED.
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to be had from all Booksellers.
1st December: 1894. [3622]

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

CAPITAL PAID
\$272,000



General Agent at Hongkong
FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCES.

A. H. RENNIE.